Secretary of State U. S.

AMERICAN RECORDER.

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Agricultural

From the American Farmer

PETERSHAM, Oct. 2, 1820

ON THE PRESERVATION OF FRUIT TREES

SIR—Should the following communication respecting the preservation of fruit trees from decay and premature old age, appear to be entitled to notice, you will oblige by presenting it to the Trustees of the Society.

Several years ago I owned a tanyard on the band of a pond, raised by a dam across a small rivulet, which passes through my farm in Petersham. Some of the tan, after it was taken from the vats, was occasionally thrown into the pond. I noticed from time to time, that the fish in the pond died I was induced to believe, that some deleterious property in the tan produced the effect on the fish, and that it might be converted to some valuable use in agriculture.

At that time, from various causes, many of my fruit trees, and particularly my pear, peach, and plum trees, were in a state of decay For the purpose of an experiment, I applied a small quantity of tan to the roots of my decayed trees; the result exceeded my most sanguine expectations. The trees began to revive, and the next session I made a similar and more extensive use of my tan about my fruit trees; and the result has been obvious in all, but more particularly in my pear, peach and plum trees, which are the most liable to dacay in this section of the county.

Tan about the roots of trees, loosens the earth, and prepares it to receive and communicate greater quantities of nutriment to the trunk and branches. The tree is thereby invigorated, and acquires more strength to resist any disease, by which it may be attacked. But the most beneficial effect of the use of tan is to prevent the approach of all kinds of insects, which prey upon the very life of the tree. My fruit trees which have been prepared with tan, have been wholly free from the ravages of caterpillars, canker worms, grubs, and every kind of insects; while others, which stand near by, and which have been neglected, have been more or less injured by these common nuisances, *too common* in fruit orchards, through the careless neglect of the husbandman. Tan also prevents the black gum from woozing from the trunks and branches of fruit trees; which is more frequently the case in damson, plum, and peach trees, than in any other, arising from the constitutional weakness of the tree, or from some other cause, which is prevented by the abplication of tan. This was the state of my trees and of those of my neighbours, before I made the experiment by using tan. The result is obvious and notorious to all, who examined the trees at the different periods. My trees are healthy and flourishing and vigorous, while those of my neighbours, who have neglected the use of tan, are either dead or in the last stages of decay. My fruit has not only been greatly increased in size and quantity, but its flavour has been much improved and enriched.

A remarkable instance of the worderful effect of tan in restoring decayed fruit trees to health and vigour is observable in a pear tree, which stands in my garden. Six or seven years ago it was almost lifeless. It had but one or two small green branches on it; the rest were entirely dead and dry. I was induced to try the effect of tan upon it, but with little hope of success. In the course of two or three years I was astonished to see new branches shoot out from its trunk; and it is now the most flourishing fruit tree on my farm. This fact can be attested by hundreds.

It has generally been my practice to renew the tan about the roots of my trees once in two years. It may possibly be expedient to renew it annually, as soon as the snow has been dissolved from the roots. I have usually appropriated from half a bushel to two bushels to each tree, according to its size. It may be carelessly placed around the trunk of a tree; and it will soon spread itself at a proper distance over the roots.

I feel the most perfect conviction of the sure and certain effect of tan in restoring decayed fruit trees to health and preserving them to vigour. Should any one, however, entertain doubts, the experiment may be easily made, with trifling expense, particularly by those who live in the neighbourhood of tan yards. Tan has been esteemed useless, after it has been thrown aside by the tanner. Any one, who will ask, may receive without fee or reward.

JOHN GATES.

Petersham. Oct. 2, 1820

We have seen and examined the fruit trees of Mr. Gates, a respectable farmer of this town. We are satisfied that his statement respecting the effect of tan, in restoring decayed fruit trees to health, and preserving them in a flourishing state, is correct. Mr. Gates has paid great attention, in improving his fruit trees, and we have no hesitation in saying, that we have no doubt that his discovery of the good effects of tan, will be most valuable to the community.

HUTCHINS HAPGOOD.
JARED WEED.

From the American Farmer

Extract from Editorial Notes on the Agriculture of certain counties in Virginia.

Leaving Winchester for Staunton, a kind letter from Judge H. introduced me the same evening to the civilites, of Major H. whose spacious mansion of more than 100 feet in length attracts the notice and admiration of the traveller soon after passing Middletown. It serves to adorn a fertile farm of *six thousand acres*, and is built of a kind of stone which abounds in that country, and which is beautifully adapted to the purposes of building and fencing. On learning the extent of his estate, I could not help reflecting on the vast difference that exists in the rural and social economy, habits and circumstances of *sister states*; living, nevertheless, in the greatest harmony under the same general government. How wonderful is the political structure which binds together parts apparently so heterogeneous! How much to be admited is the patience and wisdom of the fathers who devised and established it! South of the Chesapeake, it is not uncommon to find from one to ten thousand acres of land occupied by a single proprietor, whereas to the question put by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society to one of the County Societies, "of what quantity of land do the farms in your vicinity generally consist?"—The answer was, "from fifty to two hundred; generally about one hundred acres." Fifty acres is there considered adequate to the sustenance of a large family, nor will this appear at all incredible to the Southern farmer, when he considers the immensely productive capacity of the earth if pushed to its greatest yield by the skilful application of labor and manure. In proof of her amazing fruitfulness when properly engaged to display it, I will here introduce for the notice of the large landholder of the South, one or two examples

In 1814 the Androssan Farmers' Society offered a silver medal for the best and heaviest crop of turnips in the parish of Dundouald, situated in the west of Scotland; and appointed two judges to inspect the different fields, cultivated within the bounds.

They proceeded in the execution of their duty, and in compliance with the requisitions of the society, by weighing a square rod taken from the average of the fields in different parts— the result of their investigation was, that on one farm, a Scotch acre, which is short of an acre and a quarter English measure, produced in turnips—

	tons.	cwt.	lbs.
Of bulbs, without leaves	76	0	0
Of leaves, by themselves	14	0	0
	90	0	0

Forty bushels of turnips are about equal to a ton; and the quantity per acre, therefore, in bulbs alone, arises to the enormous amount of 3040 bushels, besides fourteen tons of leaves, of highly nutritive quality. Estimating the bulbs at 33 cents per bushel, *an acre will fetch upwards of one thousand dollars*, a sum sufficient to awaken the utmost agricultual industry. On another farm the same judges found—

	tons.	cwt	lbs.
The bulbs weighed	49	11	17
The leaves	17	5	51
	66	16	68
On another they found that the bulbs weighed—	48	7	16
The leaves	20	0	0
	78	7	16

Another impressive example worthy of being mentioned, is that of the Alms House farm in Salem, Ms. which consists of about *thirty-five* acres. In 1816 it is represented to have been in a rough uncultivated state, and in 1818 it produced—

Of pork killed, 7960 pounds
12 live pigs sold for 42 dollars
On hand 57 live pigs
Corn, 400 bushels
Potatoes, 2250 bushels
Turnips, 900 bushels
3 tons squashes,
50 tons pumpkins—and all the common summer vegetables for the use of the Alms House.

Let these examples serve to demonstrate what may be done by labor judiciously exercised, and determine the farmer to concentrate his manure and his toils that he may apply them with much more effect on a smaller surface; extending gradually the sphere of his operations as fast only as he can do it with profitable effect. It were useless here to speculate on the moral and political causes which have and will continue to retard the progress of this great state in fertility and population; or to calculate her amazing physical strength when, if ever, a happier order of things shall have drawn her immense resources into fair and full operation.*

* It has been estimated that in Massachusetts proper, on an area of 6,000 square miles, there is at this moment a population of half a million, or eighty to the square mile—and that in a general survey, their climate and soil may be considered as of a medium character. An equal denseness of population, would give Virginia upwards of 5,000,000.

U. STATES AND SPAIN.

At the request of a number of our subscribers we republish the Convention negotiated by Mr. Pinckney with the Spanish government in 1802, and ratified by the President of the United States in 1817—it being necessary as a reference in the adjustment of claims under the Florida treaty.—*Norfolk Beacon*

A CONVENTION.

Between his Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, for the indemnification of those who have sustained losses, damages or injuries, in consequence of the excesses of individuals of either nation, during the late war, contrary to the existing treaty, or the laws of nations.

His Catholic Majesty and the Government of the United States of America, wishing amicably to adjust the claims which have arisen from the excesses committed during the late war, by individuals of either nation, contrary to the laws of nations or the treaty existing between the two countries, his Catholic Majesty has given for this purpose full powers to his Excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, Councellor of State, Gentleman of the Bed Chamber in empIovment, first Secretary of State and universal despatch, and Superintendant General of the Posts and Post Offices in Spain and the Indies; and the Government of the United States of America to Charles Pinckney, a citizen of the said States, and their Minister Plenipotentiary near his Catholic Majesty, who have agreed as follows:

1. A Board of Commissioners shall be formed, composed of five Commissioners, two of whom shall be appointed by his Catholic Majesty, two others by the Government of the U. States, and the fifth by common consent; and in case they should not be able to agree on a person for the fifth Commissioner, each party shall name one, and leave the decision to lot: And hereafter, in case of the death, sickness, or necessary absence of any of those already appointed, they shall proceed in the same manner, to the appointment of persons to replace them

2. The appointment of the commissioners being thus made, each one of them shall take an oath to examine, discuss and decide on the claims which they are to judge, according to the laws of nations and the existing treaty, and with the impartiality justice may dictate.

3. The Commissioners shall meet and hold their sessions in Madrid, where within the term of 18 months (to be reckoned from the day on which they may assemble) they shall receive all claims which in consequence of this Convention may be made, as well by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, as by citizens of the United States of America, who may have a right to demand compensation for the losses, damages or injuries sustained by them in consequence of the excesses committed by Spanish subjects or American citizens.

4. The Commissioners are authorized, by the said contracting parties, to hear and examine, on oath, every question relative to the said demands, and to receive, as worthy of credit, all testimony, the authenticity of which cannot reasonably be doubted.

5. From the decision of the Commissioners there shall be no appeal, and the agreement of three of them shall give full force and effect to their decisions, as well with respect to the justice of the claims as to the amount of the indemnification which may be adjudged to the claimants: the said contracting parties obliging themselves to satisfy the said awards in specie, without deduction, at the times and places pointed out, and under the conditions which may be expressed by the Board of Commissioners.

6. It not having been possible for the said Plenipotentiaries to agree upon a mode by which the abovementioned Board of Commissioners should arbitrate the claims originating from the excesses of foreign cruisers, agents, consuls or tribunals, their respective territories, which might be imputable to their 2 governments, they have expressly agreed that each government shall reserve (as it does by this Convention) to itself, its subjects or citizens respectively, all the rights which they now have, and under which they may hereafter bring forward their claims at such time as may be convenient to them.

7. The present convention shall have no force or effect until it be ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

Copy of the paper in the English language, signed by the Commissioner on the part of the United States and the Commissioner on the part of His Catholic Majesty upon the late delivery of possession of the Province of West Florida to the United States

The undersigned Maj. General Andrew Jackson, of the state of Tennessee, commissioner of the U. States, in pursuance of the full powers received by him from James Monroe, President of the United States of America, of the date of the 10th March, 1821, and of the 45th of the Independence of the United States of America, attested by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State; and John Jose Callava, commandant of the Provice of West Florida, and commissioner for the delivery in the name of His Catholic Majesty, of the country, territories, and dependencies of West Florida, to the commissioner of the United States, in conformity with the powers, commission, and special mandate received by him from the captain general of the Island of Cuba, of the date of the 5th of May, 1821, imparting to him therein the royal order of the 24th of October, 1820, issued and signed by His Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand the Seventh and attested by the Secretary of State Don Evaristo Perze da Castro:—

Do certify by these presents, that on the 7th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, of the Christian era, and forty sixth of the Independence of the United States, having met in the Court Room of the Government House in the town of Pensacola, accompanied on either part by the chiefs and officers of the army and navy, and by a number of the citizens of respective nations, the said Andrew Jackson, Major General, and Commissioner, has delivered to the said Colonel Commandant Don Jose Callava, his before mentioned powers, whereby he recognizes him to have received full power and authority to take possession of, and to occupy, the territories ceded by Spain to the United States by the treaty concluded at Washington, on the 22d day of February, 1819, and for that purpose to repair to said territories, and there to execute and to perform all such acts and things touching the provinces, as may be necessary for fulfilling his appointment, conformably to the said treaty, and the laws of the United States, with authority likewise to appoint any person, or persons, in his stead to receive possession of any part of the said ceded territories, according to the stipulations of the said treaty: Wherefore, the Colonel Commandant Don Jose Callava, immediately declared, that in virtue, and in performance, of the power, commission, and special mandate, dated at Havana, on the 5th of May, 1821, he thenceforth, and from that moment, placed the said Commissioner of the United States in possession of the country, territories, and dependencies, of West Florida, including the fortress of St. Marks, with the adjacent Islands dependent upon said Province all public lots and squares, vacant lands, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, and other buildings which are not private property, according to, and in the manner set forth by the inventories and schedules, which he has signed, and delivered with the archives and documents directly relating to the property and sovereignty of the said territory of West Florida, including the fortress of St. Marks, and situated to the east of the Mississippi river, the whole

in conformity with the second article of the treaty of cession concluded at Washington, the 22d of February, 1819, between Spain and the United States, Don Louis de Onis, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Catholic Majesty, and John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the United States, both provided with full powers, which treaty has been ratified on the part of his Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand the Seventh, and the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, on the other part; which ratifications have been duly exchanged the 22d of February, 1821, and the forty fifth of the Indepedence of the United States of America, by General Don Dyonisius Vevis, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty, and John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the United States, according to the instrument signed on the same day: and the present delivery of the country is made in order that, in the execution of the said treaty, the sovereignty & the property of the province of West Florida, including the fortrees of St. Marks, shall pass to the United States, under the stipulations therein expressed.

And the said Colonel Commandant Don Jose Callava has, in consequence, at this present time, made to the Commissioner of the United States, Major General Andrew Jackson, in this public cession, a delivery of the keys of the town of Pensacola, of the archives, documents, and other articles, in the inventories before mentioned: declaring that he releases from their oath of allegiance to Spain the citizens and inhabitants of West Florida who may choose to remain under the dominion of the United States.

And, that this important and solemn act may be in perpetual memory, the within named have signed the same, and have sealed with their respective seals, and caused to be attested by their Secretaries of Commission the day and year aforesaid.

ANDREW JACKSON.	JOSE CALLAVA.
By order of the Commissioner on the part of the United States.	Por mandato de su senoria el Coronel Comissario del Gobierno de Espana.
R. K. CALL	El Secretario de la Comision.
Sec'y of the Com'n.	JOSE Y. CRUZAT.

Department of State, 16th Aug. 1821.

A true Copy:

DANIEL BRENT,
Chief Clerk.

WASHINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1821.

MALIGNANT FEVER.

A few cases of this disease have appeared at *Boston* and *Norfolk*. At the former place they are freely put down as of domestic origin, but at the latter an attempt is made to trace them to a certain vessel from Point Peter, Gaudeloupe, or rather to the foul bilge water discharged from her. There have also been some cases at Wilmington and Fayetteville, N. C. and one or two at New-York. *Niles' Reg.*

The State of North-Carolina, (says the N York American) undoubtedly possesses many distinguished natural advantages. It has hitherto been almost exclusively an agricultural state; but should it persevere with the laudable zeal that has signalized its commencement in the race of internal improvement, the time is not far distant when she will hold an enviable rank among the commercial states of the Union.

HEALTH OF WILMINGTON,

The Commissioners of the town, on the 18th inst. state that there have been but eight deaths since the 11th inst. and no new case of fever since the 9th.

We observe by an article in a late Worcester (Mass.) paper, that a poor pensioner was charged, for services performed by an agent, $18 85, in order to obtain the amount due him last year. Impositions are too frequently practised on this unfortunate class of people. We deem it our duty again to state, explicitly, that the employment of an agent in obtaining pensions is altogether unnecessary. Those who have claims of this kind on the government have only to transmit their papers to the War Department and they will be duly attended to.—*Nat. Int.*

☞ The Widows or other legal heirs of Militia men who died in the service of the United States during the late war, are entitled to a pension, and will obtain it on proper application.

Florida.—It is stated that the St. John's river receives the impressions of the tide 130 miles from its mouth, and is twenty feet deep up to the lake St. George—this lake is sixty miles in circumference, generally ten feet deep, but there is one part where it is only five—above this there is a larger lake, which it is proposed to call JACKSON, its name not being fixed at present. "It is certain that five planters on Cape Florida make perfect crops of coffee.

COPPER COINS.

The public are informed that a large supply of CENTS is now ready for distribution, from the Mint of the United States in Philadelphia. These cents will, therefore be issued, to any reasonable amount, in exchange for an equal amount in specie, or in notes or drafts receivable in any of the banks in Philadelphia. They will also be transported, when required, to any considerable amount, (not less than a keg, containing from 150 to 180 dollars) either by land or water carriage, when such can be procured, to any part of the United States, at the expense and risk of the government, on the receipt of a deposite to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, or any of its offices, or in any State Bank which performs the duties of Commissioner of Loans, or agent for paying pensions, in those states where no office has been established. The deposites to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in all cases, to be made in the same state to which the cents are required to be transported.

Application to be made to the Treasurer of the Mint.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15.

The Emperor Napolean, (says the officer of the French Frigate *Dutchess de Berri*, arrived here in Hampton Roads) made his WILL a few hours before his death, which took Gen. Bertrand and himself *fifteen hours* to execute; when Napoleon sealed it up and delivered it to Bertrand, with an injunction that it should not be opened, except in the presence of the *Commissioners of the different Sovereigns of Europe.*

☞ The report of deaths in Norfolk, of malignant fever, from the 16th to the 23d inst. is stated in the papers at 13—Report says considerably more. *Ed. Gaz.*

A FACT.

To the Curious—On the 7th of June last, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, there passed over Willistown and Goshen a swarm of the animal denominated the "Devil's Darning Needle," or the "Snake Feeder, or the Snake Servant." So vast was the number, that to use the expression of a respectable person who witnessed their flight, 'they were like a cloud, and darkened the air.' From the best information we can obtain, the swarm extended a mile in width, and was more than an hour in passing. They did not move fast; their general course was from east to west. One gentleman suggests that they had been waiting on the great sea Serpent, and finding their service no longer needed, were emigrating in pursuit of other business.

Village Recorder,

From the London Globe of July 5.

We yesterday announced the death of BONAPARTE on the 5th of May. He died at 10 minutes to six in the evening. The dispatches communicating this event are dated St. Helena, the 17th May. The illness which terminated the eventful life of this extraordinary man lasted in the whole six weeks. It was as we stated yesterday a cancer in the stomach. He was worne nearly to a skeleton, and his countenance scarcely retained any trace of his former features. On examination after death, the stomach was found in a state of extreme ulceration, so that it appeared in some places perforated in large openings. His medical attendants gave it as their decided opinion, in which the physician who was called in coincided, that the disease was incurable, and that the climate had no effect in producing it. One trait of character displayed itself in his last moments, which marks the "ruling passion strong in death!" As he found his end approach, he was habited at his own request, in his uniform of Field Marshal, with the boots and spurs, and placed on a camp bed, on which he was accustomed to sleep when in health, and, preferred to every other. In this dress he is said to have expired. It has been asserted that the vessel which brought the dispatches, also brought the body of BONAPARTE to England, but this we understand is not the case. His attendants whished his body to be conveyed to Europe; but on opening his will it was found that he had left a request that it should be intered in the Island, and pointed out the spot where he wished his remains to rest, in a beautiful valley near to his residence. Though BONAPARTE is supposed to have suffered much, his dissolution was so calm and serene, that not a sigh escaped him, or any intimation to the by standers that it was so near. At the departure of the dispatches no day had been fixed for the funeral, but it was understood that it would be solemnised with the military honors due to his rank.

A likeness of BONAPARTE, after his decease, was sketched by an English officer, and is brought to England. COUNT MONTHOLON, it is said, arrived by the ship which brought the intelligence of the event and immedietely forwarded it by an extraordinary courier to the French Ambassador.

HALIFAX, July 27.

COLONIAL TRADE.

From the year 1794 to the present period, almost every attempt made by the American Government, to check and to injure the trade of the British North American Provinces, has not only failed to effect the purpose intended; but, in the event, has proved seriously injurious to their own commerce and revenue. Such is the nature of the act now in force, by which their vessels bringing flour, grain &c. under the British Free Port Regulations, are frequently compelled to return in ballast, instead of taking back valuable cargoes—which our vessels are now employed in carrying to the Canadian market. No less than four brigs and two large schrs have been cleared at our Custom House for Quebec, within the last fortnight; and, allowing this course of trade to pay but little more than the amount of freight and commissions; still, as the returns may be expected to supercede the remittance of large sums of specie to the United States, the advantage to be derived from it is great and obvious. Much, indeed, of the West India produce thus shipped, being taken up the St. Lawrence by means of the present extensive inland navigation, will doubtless find its way into the American states; and ultimately, meet with a better market than had it been sent in American vessels from hence to New York, &c.

This trade, therefore, as it bids fair to be of mutual advantage to the colonies, so it should meet with mutual encouragement and support from the Provincial Legislatures, and from the inhabitants, whether immediately concerned in it or otherwise.

Some ideas have been suggested in Quebec of the utility of steam boats to be thus employed.

HALIFAX, July 31.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica dated 1st inst.

"The Cyrene, fortunately perhaps, returned on the 3d inst. for we have suffered a long drought, & consequently are half burnt—the land looks quite so—sickness to a great extent generally follows such weather—ground provisions are becoming scarce, and some person even go so far as to state, that if the rains keeps off until September, our ports must be opened. The Duke of Manchester goes home in the Tarter, daily expected from the coast of Africa—Major Gen. Cameron acts for him during his absence."

NEW YORK, Aug 17.

The Franklin, 74, Com. Stewart, now riding at her anchors off the Battery, excites the wonder and admiration of the assembled thousands who visit one of the handsomest promenades in the world. This elegant ship will soon take her departure on a three years' cruise, and we understand that several of the first men in the different sciences will form a part of the expedition, their objects being merely for discovery and improvement. Nothing perhaps, ultimately, will redound more to the honor and interests of this country than the facilities afforded by government for the improvement of the Navy, and the arts and sciences.—*Gaz.*

BOSTON, Aug. 15.

Yesterday at an early hour the Cadets left their encampment, on a visit to the seat of the venerable John Adams, at Quincy.

The corps halted a few moments at Neponsit, and arrived at Montezillo about 9 o'clock. The venerable Ex-President gave them a cordial welcome in an address of several minutes. The breakfast was ample and appropriate; and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present on the occasion,

On their return home, they reached the seat of Barney Smith, Esq. in Milton, about 1 o'clock, and were again introduced to a brilliant circle of laidies and numerous citizens of the town, and the adjacent country. The collation abounded with every delicacy, and was partaken of in an ample bower erected in front of the Mansion house. It was calculated the company, exclusive of the Cadets, exceeded 400. They arrived in camp about 7 o'clock, and speak highly of the hospitality of the seats visited.

They will probably rest this day—strike their tents to morrow, and encamp on the memorable heights in Charlestown, so renowned in revolutionary story. It is probable they will remain encamped on Bunker Hill until Saturday morning, when they will pass through town, on their way to Providence, and Norwich or New London; from thence they will take passage in the steam boats to New-York, and afterwards for the Point.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.

We the undersigned, chiefs of the Oneida tribe of Indians, understanding that there is a note in the Albany Gazette of July 27th, copied from the Detroit Gazette of July 13th, announcing arrival of Mr. Williams our missionary, with a deputation from the Six Nations, on their way to Green Bay, to treat with the western Indians, for Lands, &c.

This is to inform the public that no deputation has been sent from this tribe, nor do we believe that any has been sent by any of the Six-Nations. We are sure that they are opposed to exchanging their cultivated lands for the Western wilderness.'

The public are assured, that it is not nor has been our wish to emigrate.—All this bustle and noise about our emigrating has arisen from designing and interested men whom we esteem our enemies.

This tribe, and the Onondags, are preparing to send a deputation to Washington immediately, to inform the government against the designs of our missionary and his associates, and implore its protection.

Done in council, this 9th day of August, 1821, at the Oneida.

[Signed by the Chiefs.]

CHARLES THOMPSON.

"The very night the Parliament passed the Stamp Act, in February 1765, Dr. Franklin, who was then in London, wrote to Charles Thompson, afterward, Secretary to Congress—"*The sun of liberty is set the Americans must light the lamps of industry and economy*" To which Mr. Thompson answered—'*Be assured we shall light torches of quite another sort*."

[Charles Botta's History of the American War.

This venerable man and celebrated patriot is still living in Pennsylvania, aged between *ninety* and an *hundred* years. It is a remarkable circumstance that the same Commander in Chief and the same Secretary of Congress, remained from the beginning of the Revolutionary War to its conclusion. They are now all gone down to the grave, excepting *John Adams, Charles Carroll, Thomas Jefferson,* and *Charles Thompson.* Mr. Jefferson is the youngest of the four. In the revolutions of other countries how many are the changes of all its leaders and officers. In America how few! An evidence of fixed principles and stable characters. *Bost. Pat.*

DETROIT, July 6.

IDLE PERSONS BEWARE!

This afternoon, a vagrant, who was taken and tried before one of our justices of the peace, agreeably to the Vagrant Act of this territory, will be sold at public auction at the Market house. The purchaser will be entitled to his services for ten days, at the end of which time he must leave the territory, or be willing to obtain a livelihood by credible labor. On the trial, he could give no satisfactory account of himself, or of the manner in which he obtained his livelihood.

NEW BAROMETER.

Mr. Barth, of Stratsburg, has just published, in the Gazette of Mayence, his discovery of a new Barometer, which will announce every change of the weather thirty hours before it happens. This instrument which in the time of Galileo would perhaps have conducted the inventor into the prisons of the Inquisition, will, it is asserted, give notice of thunder storms twelve hours before they occur.

Married, at I Wallingford, Con. Mr. Joseph Doolittle, to Miss. Mary Bronson; Mr. Samuel Moss, to Miss Betsey Doolittle; Mr. Roswell Doolittle, to Miss Polly Moss; Mr Lemuel Doolittle, to Miss Duedama Mattoom. [These *Doolittles* have done a *good deal*]—*Hartford paper.*

DIED

On the 12th inst SALLY LOUISA, and on the 16th an *infant*; both the children of Mr. John Brown, of this vicinity.

On Sunday morning last, Mrs. MARY the amiable consort of Wm. W. Rodman, Attorney at Law, and eldest daughter of J. G. Blount Esq. of this town. In every relative situation whether as wife, mother daughter, sister or mistress, she shone conspicuous, and her death has caused a chasm which will be long perceptible and seriously regretted by her numerous relatives and friends.

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS

are constantly kept on hand, and for sale at this Printing Office.

Powers of Attorney; Bills of Lading neatly printed in the Letter form; common do. Sheriff's Bills of Sale and Deeds; Deeds of Conveyance from one individual to another; Coasting Manifests; Bills of Sale for vessels (Registered and Enrolled); Attachments, Bonds, Warrants, Seamen's Articles, &c

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h Mr. Thomp-
d we shall light
of the American
celebrated pat-
lvania, aged be-
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ll gone down
n Adams, Charles
and Charles
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d principles and
Bost. Pat.
RROTT, July 6.
EWARE!
nt, who was ta-
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the Vagrant Act
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obtain a liveli-
On the trial, he
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e Inquisition, will
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occur.
gford, Con. Mr.
Mary Bronson;
s Betsey Doolit-
to Miss Polly
oolittle, to Miss
These Doolittles
Hartford paper.
Louisa, and of
the children of
vicinity.
lst, Mrs. Mary,
m. W. Rodman,
ldest daughter of
town. In every
s wife, mother,
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ING
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Bills of Lading
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of Sale for vessels
; Attachments,
n's Articles. &c

WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY)

ARTICLES,		From D.	C.	to D.	C.
Bacon	lb.		6		7
Butter			25		
Bees-Wax			32		35
Brandy, French	gal.	2		2	25
do. Apple			60		
do. Peach		1			
Corn	bush		80		90
Meal			70		80
Peas			75		
Cotton	lb.		11		12
Coffee			30		31
Cordage			14		15
Flour	bbl.	5		5	50
Flax Seed	bus.		75		80
Gin, Holland	gal.	1		1	26
Pine Scantling	M.	6		8	
Plank		8			
Flooring Boards		14			15
Shingles, 22 inch		1	50	2	
Staves, W. O. hhd.			16		
do. R. O. do.		8		10	
do. W. O. bbl.		8		10	
Heading, W. O. hhd.		20			
Lard	lb.		6		8
Molasses	gal.		32		35
Tar	bbl.	1	25		
Pitch		1	10	1	20
Rosin.		1	10		
Turpentine		1	60	1	70
do. Spirits	gal.		30		35
Pork	bbl.	9		10	
Rum Jamaica	gal.	1	25	1	30
do W. I.		1		1	10
do. American			42		45
Salt, Allum	bus		80		
do. Fine			70		
Sugar, Loaf	lb.		25		30
do. Lump			20		
do. Brown		10			12½
Tobacco (manufac.)	cwt.	12½		20	
Whiskey	gal.		40	54	

State of North-Carolina.

Beaufort County

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions. August Term, 1821.

Petition for Division of the Lands of Jesse Swanner, sen. deceased.

Jesse Swanner,
John Swanner,
Winifred Swanner,
Jesse Pinkham, and
Ann, his wife,
} *Heirs at Law of Jesse Swanner, dec'd.*
vs.
Jeremiah Swanner,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jeremiah Swanner is a resident of the State of Georgia. It is therefore Ordered, that Public Advertisement be given in the "American R corder" newspaper, for six weeks. That unless he appear at the next Term of said Court to be held in the Court House, in the Town of Washington, on the Monday next before the last Monday in November next, and shew cause to the contrary, the petition will be taken procon fesso, and a wr t for D vision will issue.

By order of C urt

THOMAS SMAW, Clk.

To hire till 1st January,

A Negro woman acustomed to Cook and wash, & a negro girl about 16 years of age used to sewing and attending upon children.

Apply to the PRINTER.
Washington, Aug. 31 1821 —2w328.

Notice.

IS HERBY GIVEN, that Wm. McDonald late of this County is dead intestate; letters of administrator was granted to the subscriber at the last August Term of the Cuunty Court of Beaufort.

All persons indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment—And all those who hold claims against said Estate are requested to present them to the subscriber for payment, properly authenticated within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

J. Y. BONNER, *Adm'r.*
August, 30th 1821.—3w323.

Notice.

WILL be exposed to public sale on Saturday 22th September next, at the dwelling house of the la e Wm. McDonald deceased, all the perishable proprerty of said deceased, consisting of Household & Kitchen furniture.

ALSO, one likely Horse.

Six months credit will be given, Notes with approved Security will be required before the property is delivered.

J. Y. BONNER.
August 30th, 1821.—3w323.

A Quantity of good HERRINGS, cut and whole, for sale by

RICHARD GRIST.
August 10—4w320

THE Subscriber has taken the Brick House on the corner, opposite John G. Blount's, and will accommodate Travellers and Boarders on moderate terms.

JOHN SELBY, Jun.
Washington, April 26, 1821

Ten dollars reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 20th inst. a negro man named

Dave.

He is about 50 years old; 5 feet ten or eleven inches high; yellow complected. The above reward will be given any person who will apprehend and deliver to me, or secure said fellow in any Jail, so that I get him again.

JOEL ALBRITTON.
Pitt County, Aug. 29, 1821.—323:1

AT A MEETING

Of the Commissioners of the Town of Washington on Saturday the 11th inst.

IT WAS ORDERED, That every HOG belonging to the inhabitants of the Town that may be found running at large within the incorporated limits thereof, after the first day of November next, which has *not* been previously *given in* as required by law, shall be subject to a tax of TWO DOLLARS; and on failure of payment of the same (by the owner thereof), such hog or hogs shall be sold by the Collector of the Town Tax to the last and highest bidder, after giving five days notice of such sale by public advertisement. And that the proceeds arising therefrom, be appropriated to the payment of said tax.

FROM THE MINUTES.
JOSEPH BONNER, *T. Clk.*

Stop the Runaway.

NED, a mulatto boy, about 18 or 20 years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, left the Distillery at this place, on the night of the 13th inst. It is supposed he carried off with him a Stud Horse about 15 hands high, 6 years old—The Horse is very remarkable; fore part of his body bay; hinder parts white with black spots. Ten dollars reward will be paid for their delivery in this place, or Five dollars for each.

Aug. 26. 4i 322

Notice.

THE Subscriber at August Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Beaufort, qualified as Administrator to the estate of Mary Godley, dec'd Those persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them within the time limitted by law, or this Notice will be plead in bar of their recovery—And those indebted are desired to call and settle heir respective dues without delay, as the situation of the estate will admit of no indulgence.

ROBERT GODLEY, Sen.
Aug. 24, 1821 3i 321

Greenville Academy.

THE public are reminded that this Institution is reorganized, and under the immediate care of JOHN H. READ as Principal Teacher. All scientific branches heretofore taught, and all usually taught in similar Institu ions, will here be attended to.—The price of Tuition as formerly, i. e. four dollars for Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic—and all the higher branches five dollars.

It is unnecessary to speak of Mr. Read's qualifications as a Teacher—for his character stands pre eminent as such, and is well known in this and the adjacent counties.

GEORGE EVANS, SEC'RY
to Board of Trustees
Greenville, Pitt county, Aug 11.—4i 321

Fifteen dollars reward.

ESCAPED from the Jail of this county on the night of the 14th inst. the following Negroes, viz:

One named ARTHUR, five feet two inches high; about 18 years old; stout made, and very black; says he belongs to James Harvell of Cumberland county, N. C.

And one named CHANCE, the property of John Holland, confined in jail on an execution against said Holland—He is five feet 8 or 10 inches high; quite black and stout made—He is so well known in this town and county, that a further description of him is deemed unnecessary.

All persons are hereby forwarned harboring, employing or carrying off said slaves under the penalty of the law.

The above reward will be given for the two, or Ten dollars for Arthur, and Five for Chance, if delivered to the Subscriber or secured in any jail so that I get them again.

STEPHEN OWENS, *Shff.*
Beaufort county, Aug. 17, 1821. tf 321

BLANKS.

A FULL supply of these Blanks mostly in use, will be kept constantly for sale at the Store formerly occupied by Thomas Robbins, near Gallagher's Tavern.

PRINTING

In general neatly executed at this Offic.

25 dollars reward.

RANAWAY about the 10th of June, my negro man GEORGE, about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very black complexion, and has remarkably large white eyes. George was formerly the property of Doct. T. A. Cabarrus, subsequently the property of Mr. Benjamin Runyon, and recently purchased by me from him. George is probably lurking about Edenton, where he was raised, and I understand, has a sister who was emancipated by the late A. Cabarrus.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of and delivery of the above negroe to me, or secured in any Jail, so that I get him again.

JOHN MYERS
Bellefont, near Washington,
Beaufort County, 20th Nov. 1820—tf287

Ten dollars reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber about the 24th July last a negro man by the name of

Achillis,

formerly the property of Wm Robinson, dec'd. He is about 30 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a slender make and rather a dark black; and by trade a Cooper. It is supposed he is lurking about Plymouth or it neighbourhood, where he is well known, having lived there for the last two years with Mr. Horace Ely and where he has a wife. All persons are hereby forwarned harbouring, or taking him away, under the severest penalty of the law. The above reward will be given to any person or persons for apprehending and delivering said negro to me at this place, or securing him in any Jail in this state, so that I get him again—and if taken out of the state 20 dollars

WM. L LAVENDER.
Washington August 10, 1281—tf320

NOTICE TO CLAMANTS.

Office of the Commissioners,
Washington 14th June, 1821.

THE Commissioners, appointed under the 11th article of the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, concluded at Washington, on the 22d day of February, 1819, to ascertain the full amount and validity of the claims mentioned, or referred to, in the said Treaty, being organized as a Board, according to the provisions of the Treaty and the act of Congress in that case made and provided, have passed the following orders; of which, all those interested will be pleased to take notice:

"*Ordered*, That all persons having claims under the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, concluded at Washing, on the 22d day of February, 1819, which are to be received by this Commission, do file a memorial of the same with the Secretary of the Board; to the end that they may be hereafter duly examined and the validity and amount thereof decided upon, according to the suitable and authentic testimony concerning the same, which may be then required. The said memorial must be addressed to this Board; must set forth, particularly and minutely, the various facts and circumstances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived; and must be verified by the *affidavit* of the claimant.

"And, in order that claimants may be informed of what is now considered by the Commission as assential to be averred and established before any such memorial can be *received* by this Board, it is further—

"*Ordered*, That each claimant shall declare, in his said memorial, for and in behalf of whom the said claim is preferred; and whether the amount thereof, and of every part thereof, if allowed, does now, and at the time when the said claim arose, did belong solely & absolutely to the said claimant, or to any other, and, if any other, what person. And in cases of claims preferred for the benefit of any other than the claimant the memorial to be exhibited must further set forth, when, why, and by what means, such other has become entitled to the amount or any part of the amount of the said claim.—The memorial, required to be exhibited by all claimants, must also set forth, and certainly declare, whether the claimant, as well as any other for whose benefit the claim is preferred, is now, & at the time when the said claim arose was, a citizen of the United States of America—where he is now, and at the time the said claim arose was, domiciliated—and, if any, what change of domiciliation has since taken place.—The said memorial must also set forth, whether the claimant, or any other who may have been at any time entitled to the amount claimed, or any part thereof, hath ever received any, and if any, what sum of money, or other equivalent or indemnification, for the loss or injury sustained, satisfaction for which is therein asked.

"And that time may be allowed to claimants, to prepare and file the memorials above mentioned; it is further

"*Ordered*, That when this Board shall adjourn to day, it will adjourn to meet again on the 10th day of September next; at which time it will proceed to decide whether any memorials which may have been filed with the Secretary, in pursuance of the above orders, shall be received for examination.

"*Ordered*, That a copy of these proceedings be published by the Secretary of the Board, in all the public Gazettes in which the laws of the United States are usually printed."

☞ Those Editors, who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to insert this notice in their respective papers once a week, until the 10th day of September next, and forward their accounts to the Secretary, immediately thereafter.

By Order. T. WATKINS,
Secretary to the Commission
Under the 11th article of the Florida Treaty

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

HYDE COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1819.

John Doe complains of Richard Roe in custody, &c. for that whereas Major John Clark on the first day of July, in the year 1818, at Hyde County in the state aforesaid, had demised to the said John Doe a certain tract or parcel of land with the appurtenances, situate lying and being in the County aforesaid, on the west side of Pungo River, and south side of Jordan's Creek,—bounded on the north by Jordan's Creek on the east by Pungo River, on the south by Wright's Creek, on the west by the lands of Benjamin Batchelor. The said tract or parcel of land with the appurtenances so demised being the plantation formerly owned by Thomas Jordan, situate lying and being as aforesaid; to have and to hold the same to the said John Doe and his assigns, from the said first day of July, 1818, from during and until the full end and term of ninety nine years, thence next ensuing and fully to be completed and ended—by virtue of which said demise, the said John Doe entered into said premises and became and was possessed thereof for the term so to him thereof granted; and the said John Doe being so thereof possessed, the said Richard Roe afterwards, to wit: on the second day of July in the year aforesaid, with force and arms &c. entered into the said tenements with the appurtenances in which the said John Doe was so interested in manner and for the term aforesaid, which is not yet expired, and ejected the said John Doe from his said term and other wrongs to the said John Doe then and there did, and the said Richard Roe hitherto hath withheld and still do withhold the possession thereof against the peace of the state and to the damages of said John Doe one hundred pounds, wherefore he brings suit

THOMAS H BLOUNT, *Pltf's Atty.*

Mr. Thomas Jordan,

I am informed you are in possession or claim title to the tract or parcel of land with the appurtenances mentioned in the above declaration of ejectment, or to some part thereof, and I having no title to the same, do advise you or give you notice to appear on the last Monday in February next, at the Court House in Germanton, in Hyde County, before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said County, by some Attorney of said Court; then and there by a rule to be made of said Court to cause yourself to be made defendant in my stead, and make your defence, otherwise I shall suffer a Judgment to be had against me and you will be turned out of possession.

Your loving friend,
RICHARD ROE.

Notice.

To Zachariah Jordan,

SIR—I annex a copy of a declaration in ejectment wherein John Doe on the demise of Major John Clark is plaintiff, and Thomas Jordan defendant, which suit is now depending in the Superior Court of Law for the County of Hyde by appeal; as the said Thomas Jordan is deceased, I hereby notify you as one of the heirs at law or devisees of said Thomas, to appear at said Court to be held at Germanton in the said County on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to be made a party defendant in said suit.

Yours respectfully
MAJOL JOHN CLARK.
Hyde County, August 6, 1821—12w320

Notarial Notice

THE Subscriber having been appointed by his Excellency the Governor,

NOTARY PUBLIC

For the Town of Washington and County Beaufort—

And having taken the requisite oaths for his qualification, hereby tenders his services to the public in the various duties pertaining to the Office. He flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may honor him with their commands.

☞ Charges, moderate.

JOHN McWILLIAMS

POETRY.

From the London Etonian.

If ever man died of love it was EDWARD MORTON. The lady to whom he became early attached was married to another. MORTON was present at the marriage, and was never seen to smile afterwards. The lady, it is said, was unhappy in her union, and did not survive it many years. MORTON died at Corfu. A portrait of the lady was found in his portfolio, wrapped up in the following lines:

I saw thee wedded—thou didts go.
  Within the sacred aisle,
Thy young cheek in a blushing glow,
  Betwixt a tear and smile.
Thy heart was glad in maiden glee,
But he it lov'd so fervently.
  Was faithless all the while:
I hate him for the vow he spoke—
I hate him for the vow he broke.

I hid the love that could not die,
  Its doubts, and hopes, and fears,
And buried all my misery
In secrecy and tears;
And days pass'd on, and thou didts prove
The pang of unrequited love.
  E'en in thine early years:
And thou didst die, so fair and good!
In silence and in solitude!

While thou wert living, I did hide
  Affection's secret pains;
I'd not have shock'd thy modest pride
  For all the world contains;
But thou hast perish'd and the fire
That often check'd, could ne'er expire,
  Again unhidden reighs.
It is no crime to speak my vow,
For ah! thou canst not hear it now.

Thou sleep'st beneath thy lowly stone,
  That dark and dreamless sleep;
And he, thy loved and chosen one—
  Why goes he not to weep?
He does not kneel where I have knelt,
He cannot feel what I have felt,
  The anguish, still, and deep,
The painful thoughts of what has been,
The canker worm that is not seen.

But I as o'er the dark blue wave
  Unconsciously I ride,
My thoughts are hovering o'er thy grave,
  My soul is by thy side.
There is one voice that wails thee yet.
One heart that cannot e'er forget
  The visions that have died;
And aye thy form is buried there.
A doubt—an anguish—a despair!

—00✱✱00—

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Harken unto me, and I will also tell you mine opinion.

Mr. GALES, SIR, if you think proper you may give the following lines a place in the Register—being a constant reader of your excellent paper, I observe in Gen. C. Jone's resignation (published in your paper) that he, in some degree, disapproves of mustering, training and disciplining the Militia. He appears to be under the impression that it is an incumbrance on the community at large. That it is a hindrance to agriculture, an obstacle in the road to wealth, and an opportunity for immorality. He also appears (by a letter of Gen. Washington's that he has quoted) to think that the Militia are ineffective and expensive to government in time of War. Gen. Jone's performance and experience as an officer entitles his suggestions to honor and public attention. My opinion is different from Gen. Jone's. I am under the impression that there is much more time and treasure spent in more idle pursuits than mustering. If there was no time and treasure idly spent but what is spent in attending musters, agriculture would soon emerge from its present dormant state, affluence would begin to eradicate indigence and the hidebound pursues of many would no longer cry with the empty belly ache. Those who would be guilty of memorial conduct at muster would be guilty of it elsewhere, and those who have a propensity for immorality will not suffer themselves to be long without an opportunity to gratify their diabolical inclinations. If there never was a muster there would be enormities committed I have never been of the opinion that musters were the places where the grossest atrocities were committed, or that they were the places where malignity had the greatest opportunity to let fly her infernal darts, through musters, like most other public assemblies, are mixed with people of malignant and pernicious dispositions In the time of our Revolutionary struggle the Militia were sometimes ineffective and expensive. They were ineffective at times because opportunity did not admit of their performing brilliant exploits in arms, but the greatest obstruction to their effective was their not being previously disciplined at home to give them a knowledge of tactics and that subordination that is so eminently necessary in all descriptions of corps. The officers were strangers to each other, and strangers to discipline and the men they commanded. The men strangers to each other. They were collected from different states and parts of states, and carried with them as many different habits, and their term of service often so short that these different habits could not be eradicated and supplanted by a proper subordination and discipline among them.

They were often expensive, because their term of service was so short that it generally engrossed nearly all their term of service to travel from their respective places of residence to the place of destination and return. True the militia have been guilty of dastardly conduct, but have the regular soldiers alway been exempted from the like conduct? I am of opinion that malitia is an effective force if properly disciplined. They have performed and can perform as great exploits in arms as any other corps. To substantiate this assertion, I shall refer the reader to the Annals of our Revolutionary and late war. In the Revolution, notice the affair at Lexington, the battle of Bunker's Hill. There were militia at the memorable battle of Trenton; also General Prescot was taken by militia. The militia was not ineffective on the plains of Saratoga, they fought like vetterns. The militia subdued the Cherokee Indians.—The militia performed an exploit at King's Mountain worth notice. Let us not forget the brave Gen. Marion how he with his militia corps harrassed the British and tories. In the late war, notice the expedition in the North under the commands of the venerable Governors Shelby and Harrison. The sanguinary engagements with the Greek Indians and the reduction of that tremendous horde of Savages, and lastly the ever memorable battles of N. Orleans, which exceeds any achievement that has appeared on the pages of History. True it is the manner in which the militia is at present mustered and disciplined has little or no tendency towards the diffusion of uniformity of discipline: because some officers make use of one author on tactics and some of another; and when they are called together to a regimental muster or a general review, they do not understand each others words of command or their revolntions, and there is as much confusion among them as there was at the Tower of Babel when their language was confounded. Our Legislature has been very liberal in appropriations for internal improvements, which reflects on them great honor and respectability.—But, in my opinion, they should not let aquatic improvements engross all their study and appropriations. In my opinion they ought to devote a part of their deliberations and appropriations to the improvement ef disciplining the militia It was the prevalent opinion of the illustrious framers of our noble Constitution, that standing armies were dangerous, expensive and useless in Republican governments, and that it would be more conducive to the welfare of the people in general, less expensive to the goverument, more productive of good morals in the community at large. to depend on a well organized and disciplined militia—and it still appears to remain in the opinion of the populace that this militia system is best adapted to the situation and circumstances of our country. What will signify our internal improvements except we have a sufficient barrier to defend them? It would be like a farmer who cleared a field and neglected to make a sufficient fence round it to secure his grain from the depredations of the quadrupeds of his neighbors. The militia is our political fence, and in my opinion it hath great need of repairing. The method I would propose to have this political fence repaired, is for the Legislature to have printed, or procure by purchase, a copy of SCOTT'S DISCIPLINE for every commissioned Officer in the State from the Major General to the Ensign, also for such of the Staff as are commissioned officers. There may be some objections to this method on account of the expence.—Let the expence be defrayed out of the fund that the Legislature has established for internal improvements. Our sister State South Carolina, has furnished all her officers with a copy of Scott's Discipline without any extra fund for internal improvements, and it cannot be possible that our finances are so much less than that State, or that our treasury is so poor that we cannot follow her laudable example. Should officers be thus furnished with books of discipline, let them be obliged (when they went out of commission by resignation or otherwise) to deliver these books to their successors in office under a penalty of $20 to be recovered before any courts martial or civil authority having cognizance of the same. The successor, in office or any other officer to be the plaintiff in the case. When an officer recovers a fine as above from his predecessor, let him be obliged to furnish himself with said bood of discipline under a fine of double the amount so recovered, to be recovered of him in the above manner. When an officer thus furnishes himself with books of discipline, let him be under the above obligations to deliver them to his successor in office.—There is now a law in force that authorises the Colonels to call the Officers of their respective Regiments together once a year and drill them, not less than three days nor over six days. Likewise there is a law that authorises the Brigadier Generals to call together the officers of their respective brigades once in two years and drill them not less than three days nor more that six days. I apprehend this duty will seldom be performed except there is a fine annexed to it for neglect of this essential duty. In my opinion, these officers ought (under a heavy penalty) to be obliged to call the commissioned, non-commissioned officers and musicians as above. The Colonel twice in three years. The Brigadier-Generals once in three years. Under this arrangement their drill muster would not interrupt each other. The drill musters ought to continue four days at least, and under the strictest order and discipline—there ought to be taught the School of the Soldier. Company and Battalion, also Camp duty, viz: mounting guard standing centry, going the grand rounds, &c. They ought to camp on their ground day and night, and no person be allowed to abandon or leave his post or the bounds of the encampment under pain (if a commissioned officer) of being fined and cashiered. If a non commissioned officer or musician fined not less than $5, courts martials for all offenders to be appointed, and them to be tried before the encampment breaks, and the punishment inflicted. Notwithstanding the commanding officer may grant furloughs to such as he finds has very urgent occasion to be absent. No retailer of spirituous liquors to be allowed to retail spirits within one mile of the muster ground. No sentry to suffer any person to pass out or in the lines without hailing and stopping them or giving information of the same, on pain of being dealt with agreeable to the sentence of a court martial, except such person have the countersign.

The law directs the commandants of companies to appoint the non.commissioned officers, but it does not specify how long they shall serve, nor what fine they shall pay, if they refuse to serve as such. In my opinion, there ought to be some alteration in that clause. The law specifies that Captains shall muster their companies once in three months and keep them under arms at least threv hours each day. In my opinion they out to muster them every other month and keep them under arms each day at least four hours. At drill musters no person whatever, whether an officer or not, ought to be suffered to carry or convey spirituous liquor in the lines without incurring a heavy penalty, except they get permission from the commanding officer. In my opinion, if these or the like regulations were adopted, our militia would do honor to themselves and their officers and fulfil the contemplations of the venerable framers of our Constitution, and a knowledge of tactics would be diffused among our milita, also a uniformity of discipline and subordination would take place throughout the State.

A Rutherford Adjutant.

RELIGIOUS.

Observations

On the Character and Example of Christ—By ARCHDEACON PALEY,

In the first place, CHRIST was absolutely innocent; we do not find a single vice to which he was addicated, either from the accounts of his own followers or as charged upon him by his enemies; we hear nothing like what is told of Mahomet, of his wives and concubines; nothing of his falling, like Socrates and Plato, into the fashionable vices of his country.—In the next place, his whole life, that part of it at least, which we are acquainted with, was employed in doing good, in substantial acts of kindness and compassion to all who fell in his way, i. e. in solid virtue. In his youth he set an example of subjection and obedience to his parents. *Luke* ii. 51.—By his presence of mind and judicious replies, whenever ensnaring questions were proposed to him, he testified the coolness and soundness of his understanding. *Matt* xxi. 24. xxii. 16. xxx. 37.—By avoiding all danger, when he could do it consistently with his duty, and resolutely encountering the greatest, *when his hour was come*, i. e. when his own office or the destination of providence made it necessary, he proved the sedateness of his courage in opposition to that which is produced by passion and enthusiasm. *Matt.* xii. 14. 15. xiv. 12 13. *John* iv. 1—3. compared with *Matt.* xv. 17—19.—By his patience and forbearance, when he had the means of revenge in his power, he taught us the proper treatment of our enemies.—*Luke* ix. 54. *Matt* xxvi. 58. compared with *Luke* xxiii. 34. By his withdrawing himself from the populace, and repelling their attempts to make him a king, he showed us the sense we ought to entertain of popular clamour and applause. *John* vi. 15.—By his laying hold of every opportunity to instruct his followers, and taking so much pains to inculcate his precepts, he left us a pattern of industry and zeal in our profession. By the liberty he took with the Pharisees and Sadducees, the lawyers and scribes, in exposing their hypocrisy, their errors and corruptions, he taught us fortitude in the discharge of our duty. *Matt.* xxiii. *Luke* xi. 27—54.—He spared neither the faults of his friends, nor the vices of his enemies.—By his indifference and unconcern about his own accommodation and appearance, the interest of his family and fortune, he condemned all worldly mindedness. *Matt.* viii. 20. xii. 46. *John* iv. 34.—He was perfectly sober and rational in his devotions, as witness the Lord's prayer compared with any of the compositions of modern enthusiasts. His admirable discourses before his death, are specimens of inimitable tenderness and affection towards his followers,—*John* xiv. xv. xvii. His quiet submission to death, though even the prospect was terrible to him, exhibits a complete pattern of resignation and acquiescence in the divine will. *John* xxii. 41—44.—And to crown all, his example was *practicable* and suited to the condition of human life.—He did not, like Rousseau, call upon mankind to return back to a state of nature, or calculate his precepts for such a state.—He did not, with the monk and hermit, run into the caves and cloisters, or suppose men could make themselves more acceptable to God, by keeping out of the way of one another. He did not, with some of the most eminent of the Stoicks, command his followers to throw their wealth into the sea, nor with the eastern Faquirs to inflict upon themselves any tedious gloomy penances, or extravagant mortifications.—He did not, what is the sure companion of enthusiasm, affect singularity in his behavior; he dressed, he ate, he conversed like other people; he accepted their invitation, he was a guest at their feasts, frequented their synagogues, and went up to Jerusalem at their great festival. He supposed his disciples to follow some professions, to be soldiers, tax gatherers, fishermen; to marry wives, pay taxes, submit to magistrates—to carry on their usual business; and when they could be spared from his service, to return again to their respective callings.—Upon the whole, if the account which is given of Christ, in Scripture, be a just one;—if there was really such a person, how could he be an impostor!—If there was no such person, how came the illiterate Evangelists to hit off such a character, and that without any visible design of drawing any character at all!

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From the Georgia Journal.

GENTLEMEN.—I hope you will give the following a place (free of expense) in your paper.

Infallible Cure for the Consumption.

Take one gallon of best quality rum (for inferior will not do) and put it into four points of bay berries, gathered in the month of August. Add one pound of the best leaf sugar. The berries must be beaten in an earthen plate, or any thing so as not to break the inside kernel. The seed are red, and between the skin and inside kernel there is a creamy substance. The kernel inside is black. Take a wine glassfull three times a day with an addition of from ten to fourteen dorps (or more if you can bear it) of Muriatic Acid.

I had the consumpiton about eight years, and for the years 1812, 1813, and 1814 I was distressed with a pain in my left leg. I consulted various physicians, and every exertion was used, but to no effect. In taking the essence of Bay I was relieved from the consumption and the pain in the leg.

When taking the above you must refrain from eating greasy victuals. Your diet should be of rice, fowls, lean fresh beef, using no kind of milk, taking care that you do not get wet, avoiding night air. This medicine is a complete sodorific driving out complaints from the human system, that originates from colds. Women lingering under complaints which originate from colds, may be relieved by taking the above, leaving out the Muriatic Acid.

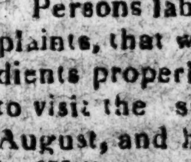
Persons laboring under the above complaints, that wish to have the above ingredients properly prepared, would do well to visit the subscriber, in the month of August, and he will attend *gratis* to those in Wilkinson County.

PETER REID, S. M.

June 24.

For Sale,

LOW FOR CASH,



A few Hhds. W. I. RUM,
15 do. 1st quality MOLASSES
WM. WORSLEY.

28th June, 1821—tf314

I HAVE a spare CRUSHING MILL for crushing ears of Corn, in complete order, that I wish to sell.

THOMAS TROTTER.

July 17, 1821—tf317